

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Wrangling and Politics Mark the Doings of the Genoa Conference.

RUSSIA'S GREEDY DEMANDS

France Threatens Independent Action Against Germany and Lloyd George is Angry—Centenary of General Grant's Birth Celebrated—Great Battle Impends in China.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Russia may be forced to quit the economic conference at Genoa, France, which is becoming more and more dissatisfied with the way things are going there, may withdraw her delegates. But it is announced that Lloyd George and his British fellow delegates will stick to the end, determined to get some results from the conference.

With true Oriental wit, the Russians are bargaining with the other powers and last week succeeded in bringing about a deadlock. To end this condition the representatives of the big and little ententes and Portugal drew up what amounted to an ultimatum, warning the soviet delegates that if they would not accept the propositions made to them, the Russian phase of the conference would come to an end.

Briefly stated, here is what the Russians proposed: First, the powers must recognize the soviet government de jure, and must grant it sufficient loans to enable Russia to reorganize her national life. Russia will recognize her pre-war debts, but demands a thirty years' moratorium on these, with cancellation of arrears of interest and of interest during the moratorium. Russia abandons her claims against the powers due to the anti-Bolshevik campaigns and in return expects that her war debts to other powers will be "written down" 100 per cent. Russia refuses to restore confiscated property because this is contrary to their policy of nationalization, but claims Russians have the right to possess property in foreign countries which are under a bourgeois regime. In short, Russia would take all and give nothing.

Though the British declared some sort of a settlement with the Russians must be made, M. Barthou, chairman of the committee handling the matter, abruptly called a halt to further discussion of the Russian debt. The French, backed by their government, were absolutely opposed to recognizing the soviet government and to granting it credits, and, according to dispatches from Paris, Japan would support them in this stand, and probably also Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

This only increased the widening breach between France and Great Britain, and each predicted that the policy of the other would lead to another war. They agreed that this would result from a combining of Russia and Germany. The German delegates had accepted the command to keep out of the discussion of Russian affairs because of their separate treaty with Moscow, but this was not enough. The Russian delegates were enraged by the fact that Poland joined in this disciplinary measure and in the note signed by eleven of the powers reserving the right to declare null and void any clauses of the Rapallo pact held to be in violation of the treaty of Versailles or any other treaty. In a note to the Poles, the Russians declared that the soviet government could in no case permit treaties made by it "to depend for their legality on the action of powers not signatory." Considering that Russia has powerful forces massed on the Polish frontier, the language of the note was taken to carry a distinct threat of hostilities against Poland, as well as a warning to all the powers.

MEANWHILE Premier Poincare, in a speech at Bar-le-Duc, asserted that France, if necessary, will undertake alone to see that the treaty of Versailles is executed if the Germans default in their reparations payments, intimating that French troops will be on the march on May 31 unless by that date Germany has accepted the conditions laid down by the reparations commission. The premier declared he ardently hoped for the co-operation of the allies in case Germany defaulted, "but, according to the terms of the treaty," he added, "each may, in case of need, take, respectively, such measures as are deemed necessary."

This also stirred Lloyd George to wrath, because the statement was made without consulting the allies. Said he: "The matter is not connected with Genoa, but French opinion anxiously and excitedly believes that the Russo-German agreement is the outcome of this conference. That idea is being fostered in France by serious misstatements to the French by certain English newspapers—the reference being to Lord Northcliffe's press."

(Continued on Page Two)

BOMB FALLS NEAR MARINES IN CHINA

AMERICAN LEGATION REQUESTS WASHINGTON TO SEND ANOTHER WARSHIP

Peking Under Martial Law—Armies of Tse-Lin and Pei Fu Battle Continuously Around Changchien, Twelve Miles Distant—President Rau Shih Chang Issues Proclamations.

London.—An airplane used by the Chi-Li forces, flying from Taotingfu to Fengtai, dropped a bomb, without causing much damage, near a train carrying a detachment of American marines to Peking, says a dispatch to the London Times from Peking.

Peking.—Martial law was declared in Peking. The armies of General Chang Tse-Lin and General Wu Pei-Fu fought continuously throughout the day. The fighting centered around Changchien, 12 miles distant.

A Government communique says Chang Tse-Lin was victorious in the fighting at Machang.

The American Legation has requested Washington to send another warship to Tien Tsin.

President Hsu Shih Chang, in consequence of the hostilities issued three proclamations calling attention to the serious consequences to China which might result from the jeopardizing of foreign interests.

The first proclamation said the Chinese public was terrified, that merchants were suffering losses and the industry of the nation was demoralized. Therefore it was demanded that Chang Tse-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu immediately withdraw their armies.

The second proclamation declared that, as Peking was the capital of the nation, peace and order must prevail. Gendarmerie, under the direction of the chief metropolitan, must take adequate measures.

Emphasis was placed in the third proclamation of the necessity to protect the lives and property of foreigners and for compliance with treaties with the Powers.

It was added that the Chinese Railroad Administration had sent a protest to the Government, asserting that the railroads of the country face bankruptcy in consequence of the suspension of traffic, and that this fact involves foreign obligations.

SOVIET TYRANNY ASSERTED

Labor Chief Asserts Recognition by America Would Be Betrayal—Lenine Denounced

Chicago.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement declaring that recognition by the United States of the "Bolshevik tyranny" in Russia would be a "needless and base betrayal of civilization."

Declaring that American public life was being flooded with propaganda and that "predatory international financiers has its appetite up and believes it goes lost in Russia," he asserted that nothing "would be more fraught with danger to humanity than American recognition of the Bolshevik power in any form."

Nikolai Lenine, Mr. Gompers denounced as a "bandit merchant," ready to "take what he can get in exchange for the heritage of a people rendered helpless by him and his."

A fund of millions of dollars, he asserted, was being used in the United States for Bolshevik propaganda out of which "bribes have been offered in places where the American public can not afford betrayal."

Papers Good Literature

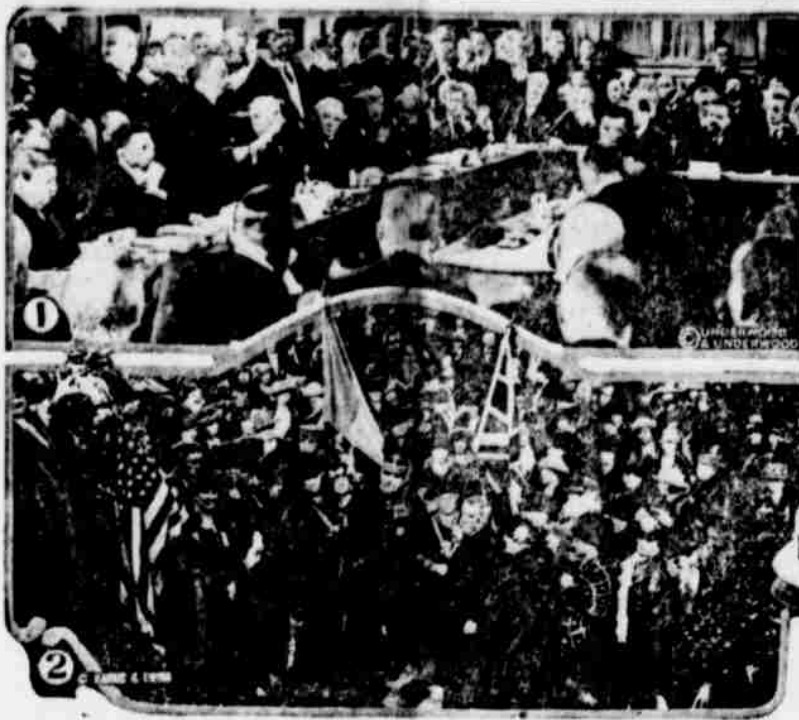
Galesburg, Ill.—Newspapers are a part of the good literature of the age and it is vital that, with the study of the classics of English prose and poetry, a proper appreciation of the fine things that are being done from day to day be instilled in the minds of the student journalists, H. F. Harrington, Director of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University, said in an address before the students at Knox College.

Sure! Politicians Did It!

Berlin.—General Erich Ludendorff has written to Major Julio Guerrero, Peruvian Military Attache here, to thank him for the "chivalrous and unprejudiced" accounts of events recorded in Guerrero's new history of the World War. "We were not beaten on the field, but by the failure of politicians to adapt themselves to the requirements of war."

Blast Wrecks Mine

Charleston, W. Va.—Property damage estimated at \$125,000 was caused and the big mine of the Stuart Collieries Company at Summerlee, Fayette County, was wrecked by an explosion of undetermined origin, according to the State Department of Mines. The reports said there were no injuries. The explosion shook the hills and broke windows for miles around the village, reports said. It occurred 20 minutes after 16 workmen had quit work for the day.



1—First photograph of the economic conference at Genoa. 2—Marine Corps band playing on his birthday, one for each year of his life.



CHINESE ARMIES OPEN BIG BATTLE

Fighting South of Peking—Tientsin Railway Is in Progress.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Foreign Legations Advise Nationals Who Are Outside of Peking to Hurry to Capital as Measure of Self-Protection.

Peking, China, May 1.—Fighting south of the Peking-Tientsin railway is in progress. The fighting began at dawn this morning at Changchien, 12 miles southwest of this city. There was artillery firing in the vicinity of the Marco Polo bridge. The artillery firing is audible in Peking.

Marco Polo bridge spans the River Yungtinghwa near the west gate of Lu-Kou-Chiao, a little more than four miles from Changchien.

[The Marco Polo bridge is so named because it was mentioned by the celebrated traveler in his account of his journey through China. It is of stone, 300 feet long and 24 wide.]

The foreign legations here have advised the nationals of their respective countries who are now outside Peking to hasten to the capital as a measure of self-protection.

Rival Generals in Command.

The forces of Gen. Chang Tse-Lin, military governor of Manchuria, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, military leader of central China, were reported engaged along a line extending from Machang, 20 miles south of Tientsin, to a point south of Peking.

A dispatch from Tientsin says there has been heavy artillery firing near Machang for the last 20 hours.

Battle on 100-Mile Front.

It would appear that Chang Tse-Lin's forces are endeavoring to protect both the capital and the railway. The dispatches indicate that the battle line is approximately 100 miles long.

The Peking-Tientsin railway connects Peking with Taku, its seaport, and the allies' diplomats recently served notice on the Chinese northern government that this line of communication must be kept open as a means of safe egress for the foreigners in Peking should the capital be menaced by the forces of Wu Pei-fu.

PRINCE TO GET NEW ORDER

Knight of Thistle to Be Conferred on Wales' Return to London from East.

London, May 1.—The prince of Wales, it is understood will be made a knight of the Thistle upon his return from his Indian and far eastern tour, as a token of the king's satisfaction at the success of his personal mission abroad. The prince is expected to reach England on June 20, and the order will probably be handed to him on the morning of his twenty-eighth birthday, June 23.

The "Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle," as it is formally designated, was founded, according to legend, in 787 A. D., when Achaillus, king of the Scots and Hungus, king of the Picts, saw the vision of a bright cross in the skies as they engaged in prayer for the defeat of Athelstan, king of England, whom they were to engage in battle the next day.

King George did not become a knight of the Thistle until the eve of his wedding, July 5, 1893, when Queen Victoria summoned her grandson to her apartment and there handed him the star and ribbon of the order.

GREAT POET VISITS BEREA

Among the many distinguished men who have honored Berea by their presence none has been more welcome than the poet, Edwin Markham, who was here last Saturday and Sunday lecturing to the students.

Mr. Markham was born in Oregon in 1852. As years run, he is an old man, but has drunk often from the "Fountain of Youth" and his spirit is young.

All of those who heard his lectures in the College Chapel and his address to the young men in the Y. M. C. A. Sunday evening recognized something unusually interesting in his personality, but some, perhaps, did not know that they were listening to one of America's greatest seers and poets. Mr. Slosson, editor of the New York Independent, has called him "America's major prophet."

In his boyhood days Mr. Markham herded sheep and cattle in the great Northwest and later worked at farming, blacksmithing, and school teaching. He began writing poetry when a boy and was early recognized by the eastern magazines. He wrote "The Man with the Hoe," "Lincoln" and other poems which have become a part of the poetry of the world.

FORMER BEREAN HONORED

(Special to the Citizen)

Lexington, April 30.—James Sidney Caudel, son of F. J. Caudel, Frenchburg, Ky., is enrolled as a sophomore in the College of Law at the University of Kentucky. He was a member of the track team at Frenchburg High School and entered Berea College after his graduation there. When he had finished at Berea, he came to the University. Since his matriculation here he has made great progress in his studies and was chosen for membership to Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

2 HELD FOR MAN'S DEATH

Brother-in-Law of "Honest John" Brunen and Charles M. Powell of Indianapolis Face Murder.

Candlen, N. J., May 1.—Two men are under arrest charged with the murder of "Honest John" Brunen, wealthy circus owner, who was slain with a shotgun at his home in Riverside on the night of March 10. They are Harry Mohr of Candlen, Brunen's brother-in-law, and Charles M. Powell of Indianapolis. Powell was arrested two weeks ago by County Detective Ellis Parker and was held secretly in the Mount Holly jail until Saturday when he made a confession which resulted in the arrest of Mohr, according to the police. Powell formerly was connected with the "Mighty Doris Shows," of which Brunen was sole owner and Mohr was business manager of the circus. Mohr has been under suspicion since the night of the murder. Detective Parker said. The circus has been showing in Philadelphia under Mohr's management.

AUTO KILLS TWO CHILDREN

Three Others Injured When Machine Dashes on Sidewalk at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1.—Two children were killed and three others severely injured when struck by an automobile which dashed over the curbing in avoiding collision with another machine. The dead are Jean Meyer, six, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meyer, and Anna Van Eck, ten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van Eck.

SHRINERS GIVE WAY FOR LARGE ORGANIZATION

Business Men Invited to Come Out Next Tuesday

The Shriners' Club, which was organized several weeks ago, will meet at Boone Tavern next Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, and has acquiesced in the suggestion that an invitation be extended to Berea business men who are interested in the organization of a larger club, for the betterment of Berea.

A delegation from the Kiwanis Club at Winchester will be present, and will offer an interesting program. It is hoped that at this meeting some move may be started which will result in an organization in which a number of the business men in this community will unite for a better and more progressive Berea.

Those who wish to attend this meeting should send their names at once to Marshall Vaughn or B. P. Allen. Dinner served at 6:30 o'clock.

BEREA WINS AGAIN

A. J. Russell, representing the Berea Normal School, took first place in the contest held at Barbourville Friday evening, April 28, under the auspices of The Eastern Kentucky Oratorical Association.

This is the first time that the Berea Normal has ever been represented in an interschool oratorical contest and Mr. Russell has pushed out in the right direction. His subject was, "The Call of the Five Million," and his speech was an appeal to the mountain people to become their own missionaries. He gave a vivid picture of conditions of mountain life today and pointed out that the proper solution of the problem of the mountains depends upon whether or not the mountain people are going to be willing to educate themselves to do their own work. Mr. Russell does not believe that the people from the plains can solve the mountain problem.

The other schools represented in the contest were Eastern Kentucky State Normal, Asbury, Union, and Sue Bennett.

W. A. PHILLIPS SHOT AT HIS HOME IN ROCKCASTLE

Dies at Robinson Hospital

W. A. Phillips, 33, was brought from his home at Threelinks, Rockcastle county, to the Robinson Hospital Monday morning with a fatal shot wound in his right leg. He died at the hospital Tuesday night.

The reports as to the cause of the shooting have been vague and conflicting, so that nothing definite can be stated. According to the most reliable reports the gun was fired by a woman and the shot was not intended for the man who was killed. Mr. Phillips was a correspondent for The Citizen and had many friends in Berea.

Fire Loss \$1,000,000

Patterson, N. J.—A spectacular fire caused a general alarm to be sounded here and caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000. Two children were trapped in a blazing building were rescued by Policeman Zerbrugge, whose face was burned.

"We have sold 97,000 bottles of Tanlac and have never had a single complaint."—Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by Berea Drug Co.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The Conference at Genoa, tho threatened with dissolution, is still at work. Lloyd George is the controlling force there. Recently he has been re-enforced by support from Rome. Pope Pius has shown his interest and has tried to exert an influence for good. Other Catholic leaders have also appeared on the scene. The priest Sturzo has been active in holding conferences with representatives. The Allies have agreed upon a plan which is in the nature of an ultimatum to Russia. It promises a loan, to be derived by a consortium, that is, by joint contribution of the different powers. England, France, Italy, of course will share in it. Japan also expects to take a part an even Belgium. The amount suggested is a hundred million dollars. The condition of the loan is one that Russia has been trying to evade, namely, the agreement to pledge her payment of obligations already incurred. There is not much assurance that the offer will be accepted.

Max Harden, the German Socialist writer, condemns in no uncertain terms the treaty which Germany has made with Russia. He writes as tho it did not meet the approval of the people and brings out clearly the folly of such an agreement at so critical a time. He suggests the probability of secret clauses between the two countries and the distrust that it must arouse in the nations of the world. Harden has been something of a privileged character in Germany and speaks his mind freely on public matters. It is noticeable that he realizes, as few do, the need of a friendly attitude on the part of America toward Germany, and he knows it cannot be secured in such a way. The influence of capitalistic speculators is suggested as an impelling force behind the treaty.

Conditions in Ireland are showing some signs of settling down a little. The vote on the settlement with England is to be taken in June and preparation is being made for it. The opponents of the Free State are determined to do all they can to defeat it and will not scruple much regarding the method. Precautions are being taken to prevent interference by force and all forms of disorder. A bona fide expression of choice is the thing that is wanted. The people of Ireland admire a man of courage and the recent plucky exposure to danger by both Griffith and Collins have made sentiment in their favor. There is little doubt but the influence of the Catholic clergy will be mainly for the Free State and that is a large factor. During the summer a pilgrimage of American Irishmen is to be made to the homeland and preparations are being made for a welcome.

For the first time in a hundred years pirates are appearing on the seas. Recently several vessels were pursued and attacked in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast, remote from settlement. Acts of piracy were committed during the war, and it is probable that some of the lawless element of war times still exist. The United States early in its history took a leading part in clearing the sea of pirates on the Mediterranean. The Mexican War was in part brought on by claims against Mexico for merchant ships and cargo lost thru the lack of protection. In these days pirates cannot expect to ply their lawless vocation for any length of time.

The League of Nations is planning a meeting soon at Genoa. It has been officially declared that it will meet even tho the conference has not adjourned. It is expected that a good many of the matters brought up at the conference of Genoa will be referred to the League for further consideration and attempted settlement. It is not generally realized how much substantial work the League has already done thru its commissions and in its full assemblies. The attitude of the United States in refusing to join has by no means destroyed the League, tho it has materially weakened it and prevented the effective program that might have been carried out.